

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING THE
DRESSMAKERS'
IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED

SQUARE MEASURE

—FOR—

CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL

—BY—

MISS WAUGH,

19 EMERALD STREET NORTH,

HAMILTON,

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ONTARIO.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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A. Lawson & Co., Printers 35 Main Street West.

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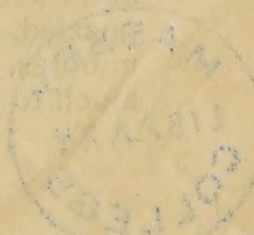
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DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE

DRESSMAKERS' SQUARE MEASURE

DESCRIPTION OF MEASURE AND DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL PARTS.

THE DRESSMAKERS' SQUARE MEASURE has three sides and one small end. The different sides are known by the following names :

Long Side.—From the W corner to the X corner.

Curved Side.—From the Z corner to the Y corner.

Short Side.—From the W corner to the Z corner.

Small End.—From the X corner to the Y corner.

The Measure is 20 inches long on "Long Side," and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long on "Short Side." The large figures, 1 to 19 on "Long Side," and 1 to 9 on "Short Side," represent the inches. Each inch is divided into eight parts, the shortest lines being eighths, the next in length quarters, and next halves of an inch. The phrases printed on the Measure are now described.

Arm Shape for Back.—For drawing line 10 in back drafting.

Arm's Eye.—The medium sized figures, 9 to 19, on the short side of Measure, and used only for making dot H in front drafting.

Back Bust.—Smallest figures on curved side of Measure, and only used for making dot K in drafting of back.

Back Neck.—Smallest figures in neck shape, and used only to draw line No. 7 in back drafting.

Back Waist Line.—Small figures on short side of Measure, and used only to make dot E in drafting of the back.

Front Bust.—Largest figures on curved side of Measure, and used only to make dot F in front drafting.

Front Neck.—Small figures on long side of Measure, near the W corner, and used only to make dot A in front drafting; also the largest figures in neck shape, used only to draw line 10 in front drafting.

Front Arm Shape.—The entire arm shape, used in drawing line 9 in front drafting.

Children's Arm Shape.—Used only for very small children.

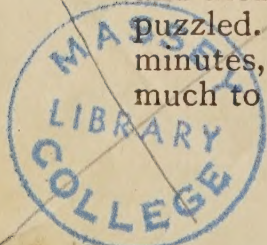
Front Waist Line.—Figures 16 to 40 on long side of Measure, used only for making dot E in front drafting.

W, X, Y and Z Corners.—Corners of Measure in which those letters are found.

Top Neck.—Two corners, (one for front, one for back,) that come up to line No. 2 in draftings of both front and back in drawing lines 10 and 7.

Deduct from Front Measure.—Deduction is made according to size of neck. If "neck measure" is 7 you deduct one inch; if 8 $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; if 9 or 10, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, etc.

The above must be studied carefully before you commence drafting. Do not try to use your Measure until you know what it is, and then you will be more apt to use it correctly, and will not get puzzled. Take it slow, and remember the world was not made in ten minutes, and that a trade learned in that time can never be worth much to the student



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TAKING THE MEASURE.

1. Tie a large cord tightly around the waist, and push it as low down as possible, or as low as you wish waist to come.

2. With tape-line take measure of neck inside of collar, and low down, smoothly, not to choke.

3. Take arm's eye measure *tight*, close up to body, and just below point of shoulder-bone; never more than thirteen and one-half inches.

4. Take bust measure, measuring entirely around the body, under the arms, bringing tape-line over fullest part in front, and raising the ends in back up between the shoulder-blades. The tape line should be sufficiently loose to permit you to pass *two fingers* sideways under tape-line across the front, or take an easy measure, and then allow for adults one and one-half inches, and for children, one inch for looseness.

5. Take waist measure *tight*, just so tape-line will slip.

6. Take front measure from prominent bone in *back of neck* to the cord or waist-line in centre of front.

7. Take the back measure from prominent bone in back of neck to the cord or waist-line in centre of back.

8. Take the under arm measure from under the arm, (as high up as you can push tape-line, while ladies arm hangs naturally by her side,) to the cord or waist-line at the side.

9. Take the shoulder measure from the side of the neck (where it joins the body) to a point a little over the point of shoulder-bone.

10. Take hip measure five inches below the waist entirely around the form. *This measure must be taken loosely.*

11. Take arm to elbow measure from point of shoulder to the elbow while hand is resting on front waist.

12. Take arm to wrist measure from shoulder-bone to prominent bone outside of wrist, while hand rests on front waist.

13. Take elbow measure around elbow, outside of garment, and while hand rests on front waist. Take an easy, smooth measure.

14. Take wrist measure around wrist next to skin, closely.

15. Take measures in rotation, as given above; neck first, arm's eye second, etc., and write them down plainly, with names of each measure, such as, Neck 13, Arm's Eye 13, etc. (*It will pay you to get our Measure Book.*)

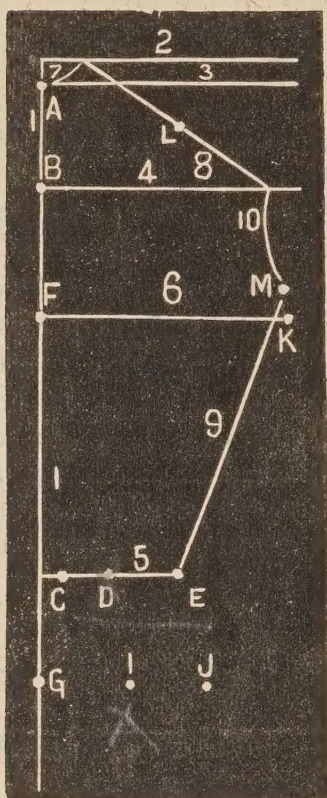
16. Before taking front, back, or under arm measure, see that your cord is slipped down, or waist will be too short.

17. Be careful not to take bust measure too tight, or arm's eye measure too loose.

Do not expect a perfect fit from an incorrect measure.

FIG. 1.

TO BEGINNERS.



Use the following measures in drafting until you understand the system, after which you may use any measure.

Neck	13	14
Arm's eye.....	13	14
Bust.....	40	39
Waist.....	26	29
Front.....	19½	19
Back	16	16
Under arm.....	8	8
Shoulder	6½	5½
Hip	50	41
Skirt (For a Basque 12)..	40	41
Arm to Elbow.....	12½	12½
Arm to Wrist.....	22	22
Elbow.....	12	12
Waist.....	6	6

Copy the above measures into your measure book.

FOR DRAFTING THE BACK.—Fig. 1

LESSON I.

1. Place edge of curved side of Measure on edge of paper, (lengthways and next to you,) and dot with lead pencil in holes A and C.

2. Move Measure toward you, and draw line No. 1 so it will cross the two dots just made. (Line No. 1 should run to within one-fourth of an inch of top of paper.)

3. Draw line No. 2 crossways of paper, and from the top of line No. 1. (See that short side of Measure is on and straight with line No. 1, or line No. 2 will not be square.)

4. Without moving Measure, make dot A (not in the A hole on line No. 1, one fourth of an inch below junction of lines 1 and two.)

5. Without moving Measure, make dot B on line No. 1, four inches below junction of lines 1 and 2.

6. Move Measure down, and draw line No. 3 from dot A perfectly square across paper.

7. Move Measure down, and draw line No. 4 from dot B perfectly square across paper.

8. Place Measure small end up, long straight side toward you, and on line No. 1. The "Back Measure" *in inches* or parts of inches on long side of Measure must be even with dot A. Now without moving Measure, make dot C one-half inch inside of line No. 1 at a short side of Measure.

9. Without moving Measure make dot D two inches inside of line No. 1, at short side of Measure.

10. Without moving Measure, make dot E according to waist measure, using "Back Waist Line" figures on short side of measure. (If waist measure is under 24 make dot E at 24.)

11. Without moving Measure, draw line 5 from dot E to line No 1

12. Without moving measure, make dot F on line No. 1 the under arm measure, (*in inches* or parts) above junction of lines 1 and 5.

13. Move Measure down (straight) three inches below line 5 and make dot G on line 1, at the W corner of Measure.

14. Without moving Measure, make dot I two and one-half inches in from dot G, at short of Measure. (Dot H is omitted),

15. Without moving Measure, make dot J one inch farther from dot G than the distance between dots C and E. (Dots G, I and J must be in a straight line, and three inches below line No. 5.) Study figures 1 carefully,

16. Move Measure up, turning small end from you, and draw line No. 6 from dot F perfectly square across paper.

17. Move Measure up, placing curved edge of Measure on line 6 the Z corner of Measure resting on dot F, and make dot K on line No. 6 according to bust measure, using the "Back Bust" figures on curved side of Measure.

18. Find your neck measure in the "Back Neck" on Measure, and place this neck measure at dot A, small end of Measure being up; move Measure around until the corner of "Top" and "Back Neck" rests on line No. 2; then draw curved line No. 7 from line No. 2 to dot A.

19. Place the W corners of Measure at Junction of lines 2 and 7 bring the star on long side of Measure (seven inches from the corner) down to line No. 4, and draw line No. 8 from junction of lines 2 and 7 to a point one-half inch longer than shoulder measure. Line No. 8 must always be one-half inch longer than shoulder measure, must never come below line No. 4, and does not reach line 4 when shoulder measure is less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; when over $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches the Measure must be raised so that line 8 will just touch line 4.

20. Without moving Measure, make dot L in centre of line No. 8.

21. Move Measure. small end down, and measure the distance between the lowest end of line 8 and dot K ; if more than four inches, make dot M between line 8 and dot K, and just 4 inches below lowest end of line 8. If arm's eye measure is less than 13, make dot M only three and one-half inches below lowest end of line 8.

22. Draw line No. 9 from dot M to dot E : if there is no dot M, draw from dot K.

23. Turn Measure, small end up and draw curved line No. 10 from lowest end of line No. 8 to dot M, (if no dot M, to dot K,) using "Arm Shape for Back" on Measure to get curve.

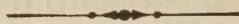
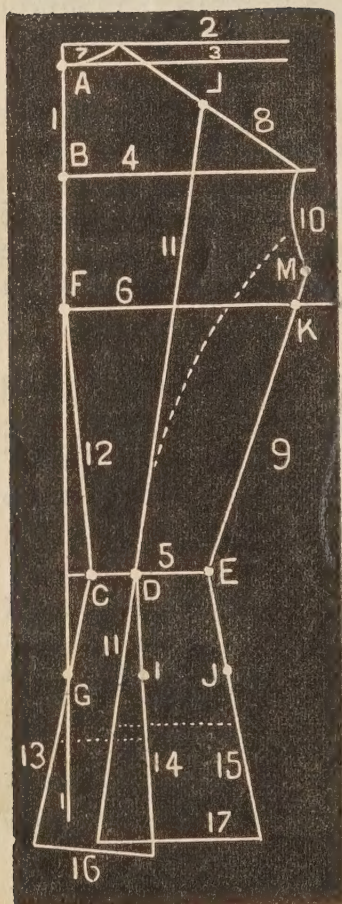


FIG. 2



FOR DRAFTING THE BACK Fig.2

LESSON II.

1. Draw line No. 11 from dot L perfectly straight across dot D to bottom of paper. Line 11 may run into arm-hole [line 10], as per dotted line in fig. 2, instead of to shoulder, by turning Measure over small end down, and using "Front Arm Shape" to get the curve.

2. Draw line No. 12 from dot B to dot C perfectly straight.

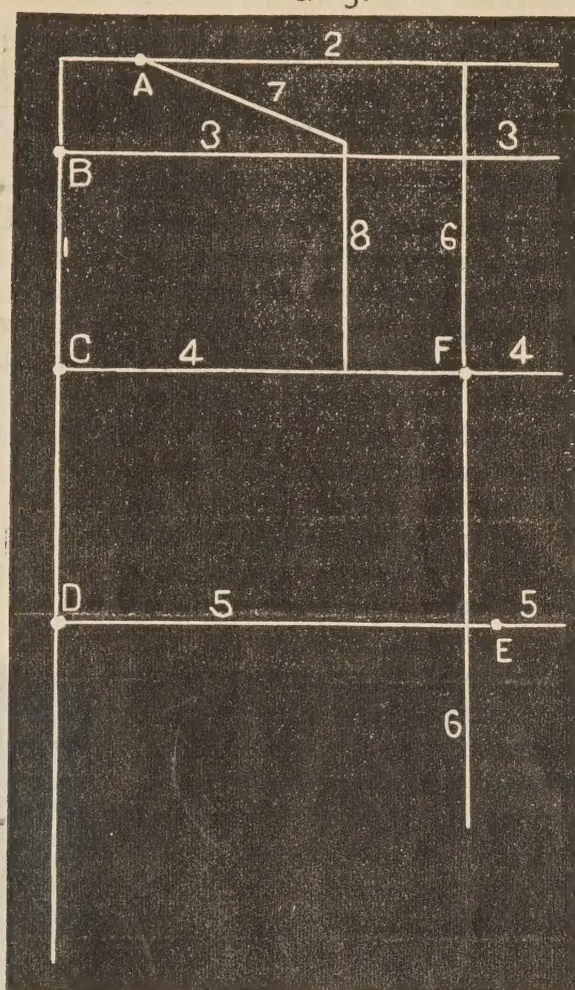
3 Draw line No. 13 from dot C perfectly straight across dot G to bottom of paper.

4. Draw line 14 from dot D straight across dot I to bottom of paper.

5. Draw line 15 from dot E straight across dot J to bottom of paper.

6. See instructions for "Carrying down the Skirt," [page 12,] and draw lines 16 and 17 accordingly.

FIG. 3.



FOR DRAFTING THE FRONT.—(Fig. 3.)

LESSON III.

1. Draw lines 1 and 2 in same manner that lines 1 and 2 in back drafting were drawn.

2. After drawing line No. 2, don't move Measure until you have made dot A on line No. 2, according to your neck measure, using small "Front Neck" figures on long side of Measure.

3. Without moving Measure, make dot B on line No. 1 two and one-half inches below junction of lines 1 and 2. (See drafting for children, page 13.)

4. Move Measure down and draw line No. 3 from dot B perfectly square across paper,

5. Without moving Measure, make dot C on line No. 1 just one-half of your arm's eye measure below dot B.

6. Move Measure down, and draw line No. 4 from dot C perfectly square across paper.

7. Without moving Measure, make dot D. on line No. 1 your under arm measure below dot C.

8. Move Measure down and draw line No. 5 from dot D perfectly square across paper. Lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 must be at right angles with line No. 1.

9. Without moving Measure, make dot E on line No. 5 according

to your waist measure, using the "Front Waist Line" figures on long side of Measure.

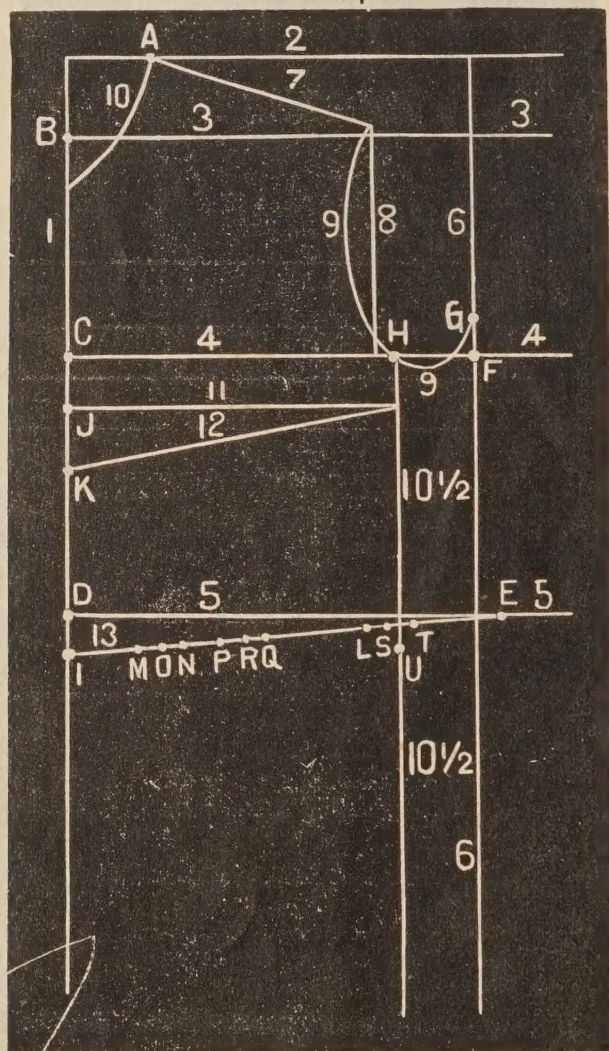
10. Move Measure up, placing curved edge of Measure on line No. 4., Z corner of Measure resting on dot C, and make dot F on line No. 4 according to your bust measure, using "Front Bust" figures on curved side of Measure.

11. Turn Measure, small end down, and draw line No. 6 from line No. 2, and so it will cross line No. 4 at dot F. Line 6 must be straight up and down, or parallel with No. 1.

12. Now place the W corner of Measure at dot A, bringing the star on long side of Measure—seven inches from the corner—down to line No. 3, and draw line No. 7 from dot A towards the line No. 3, and the exact length of your shoulder measure. Line No. 7 must never come below line No. 3, and it never reaches to line 3, unless shoulder measure is seven inches.

13. Move Measure, small end down, and draw Line No. 8 from lowest end of line No. 7 to line No. 4. Line No. 8 must be parallel with lines 1 and 6. This will be the case, if short side of Measure is straight with line No. 2 while drawing line No. 8.

FIG. 4.



FOR DRAFTING THE FRONT.—Fig. 4.

LESSON IV.

1. Measure line No. 9 in back drafting, and make dot G on line No. 6 in front drafting the exact length of line No. 9 above waist. Line 9 in back sews to line 6 in front, and their length above waist should be the same.

2. Turn the Measure, small end down, the W corner resting at dot F, the short side of Measure being under and straight with line No. 4, and make dot H on line No. 4 according to arm's eye measure using the "Arms Eye" figures on short side of Measure.

3. Turn the Measure, small end up, and with the "Front Arm Shape" draw line No. 9 from dot G to dot H, so that it will curve from a quarter to half an inch under line No. 4. Move Measure towards you from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch, and extend line No. 9 up to lowest end of line No. 7. Aim to imitate line 9 in figure 4.

4. Place the corner "Top" and "Front Neck" at dot A, small end of Measure being up, and bring your neck measure ["Front Neck" figures in neck curve] down on line No. 1, and draw line No. 10 from dot A to line No. 1 around the front neck curve.

5. Turn Measure small end down, and draw line $10\frac{1}{2}$ from dot H perfectly square down to bottom of paper. Line $10\frac{1}{2}$ must be parallel with lines 1 and 6.

6. Now deduct from your front measure the exact length of line 7 in back, or as "Back Neck" on Measure requires, and make dot I on line No. 1 the remainder of front measure from dot A. [Dot I sometimes comes above, sometimes below line No. 5.] To get dot I, measure across from dot A to line No. 1, as per cut.

7. Make dot J one and one-half inches below dot C.

8. Make dot K three and one-half inches below dot C.

9. Draw line No. 11 from dot J to line $10\frac{1}{2}$ perfectly square.

10. Draw line 12 from dot K to junction of lines $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11.

11. Draw line 13 from dot I to dot E. If dot I comes above line 5 line 13 is not drawn at all.

12. Make dot L on line 13 the same distance from dot E that dot C is from dot E in back drafting.

13. Measure the distance between dot L and the junction of lines 6 and 13, and you have the exact amount to come out in darts.

14. To make your dart calculation, deduct from the amount to come out in three darts one-half inch, and divide the remainder by two. The one-half inch goes in the under arm dart, and the remainder just divided goes in the front and middle darts. Scholars can here refer to "Dart Calculation" on Measure, but are advised to learn to make their own dart calculations.

15. Make dot M on line 13 two inches from line 1.

16. Make dot N according to your dart calculation on line 13.

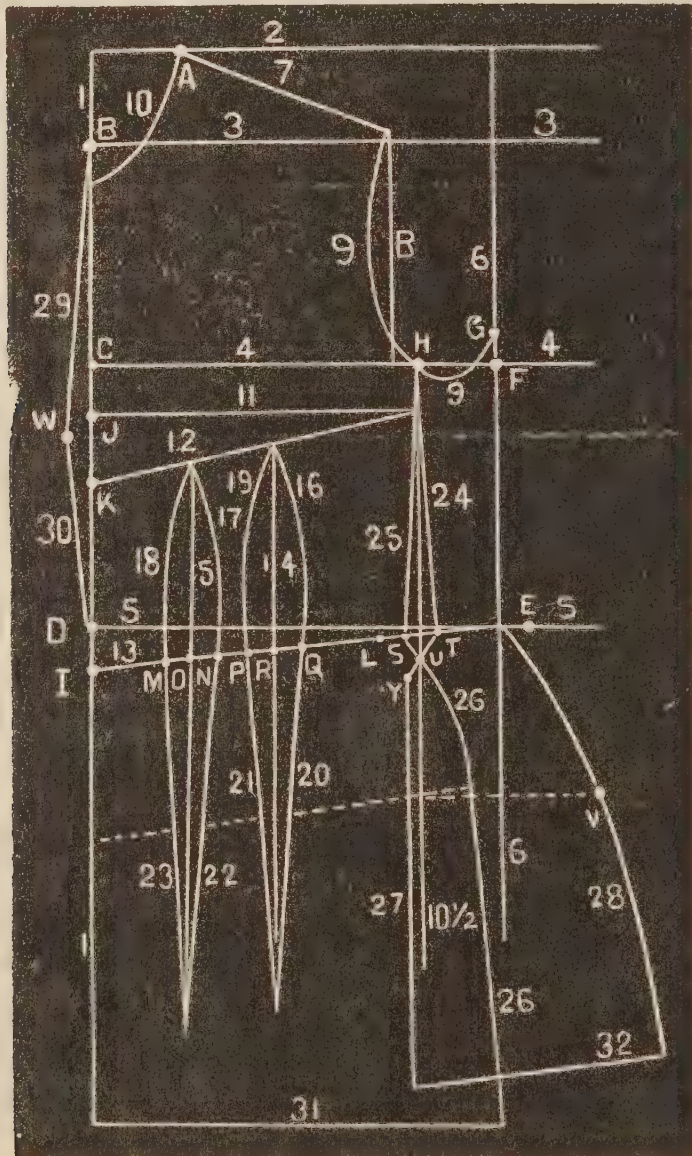
17. Make dot O half-way between dots M and N.

18. Make dot P one inch from dot N.

19. Make dot Q according to your dart calculation.

20. Make dot R half-way between dots P and Q.
 21. Make dot S on line 13 one-fourth of an inch from line No. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ next to you.
 22. Make dot T on line 13 one-fourth of an inch from line 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, or one-half inch from dot S. Where line 13 is not drawn, dots L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T are made on line No. 5.
 23. Make dot U on line 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ one-half inch below line No. 13. Dot U should always be the same distance below line 13 that dots S and T are apart.

FIG. 5.



FOR DRAFTING THE FRONT.—(Fig. 5.)

LESSON V.

1. Draw line No. 14 from line 12 perfectly square down across dot R the length of long side of Measure. If short side of Measure is square with line 11, line 14 will be square.

2. Move Measure towards you, and draw line No. 15 perfectly square down across dot O the length of long side of Measure.

3. Place the Y corner of Measure at junction of lines 12 and 14 and draw curved line No. 16 from junction of lines 12 and 14 to dot Q.

4. Move Measure towards you, and in same manner draw line No. 17 from junction of lines 12 and 15 to dot N.

5. Turn Measure over, back up, and in same manner draw curved line No. 18 from junction of lines 12 and 15 to dot M.

6. Move Measure from you, and in same manner draw line No. 19 from junction of lines 12 and 14 to dot P.

7. Now with straight long side of Measure draw lines Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23 from their respective dots to lines 14 and 15 (see figure) the desired length of dart below waist. The usual length of darts is twelve inches for a dress or to bottom of a basque, but may be made longer or shorter.

8. Draw line 24 perfectly straight from junction of lines $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 to dot T,

9. Draw line 25 perfectly straight from junction of lines $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 to dot S.

10. Make dot Y one inch below dot S and one-quarter of an inch from line $10\frac{1}{2}$, toward you.

11. Place the Y corner of Measure at dot S, and draw line 26 from dot S so it will cross dot U the full length of curved side of the Measure. (See figure 5.)

12. Turn Measure over, back up, place the Y corner of Measure at dot T, and draw line No. 27 from dot T across dot U and to dot Y, using curved side of Measure.

13. Turn Measure, small end down, and extend line 27 down from dot Y to bottom of paper, parallel with lines 1 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ (See figure 5.)

14. Now measure your back drafting, five inches below waist, first—from line 13 across to line 14; second—from line 11 across to line 15; and also measure your front drafting, five inches below the waist from line 1 across to line 26, leaving out the darts, and from line 27 out across line 6, and Make dot V according to one-half of your hip measure. The dotted lines below waist in figure 2, page 6, and in figure 5, page 12, represents exactly one-half the hip measure.

15. Turn Measure, small end up, the Y corner of Measure at junction of lines 6 and 13, and draw line 28 from junction of lines 6 and 13, [or from junction of lines 5 and 6, if 13 does not cross line 6,] across dot V using curved Side of Measure.

16. Make dot W one-half inch outside of line No. 1, and as low down as top of middle dart.

17. Draw line 29 from junction of lines 1 and 10 to dot W.

18. Draw line 30 from dot W to dot I. This is the swell to the bust, and may be left off entirely if desired. In order to hem nicely, the hem must be clipped into dot W and dot I.

19. See instructions for carrying down the skirt, on page 12, and draw 31 and 32 accordingly.

TRACING FRONT.

In cutting a garment, you pin your front drafting on the cloth, and with a tracing wheel, you trace your waist line first from line 1 to dot S; then trace line 25, small part of line 10½ [between lines 11 and 9,] line 9 to shoulder, lines 30, 29, 10 and 7, and all the dart lines above the waist; commence tracing at waist line, and trace upwards all lines above waist; now trace downwards from waist lines 1, 26 the dart lines and line 31; remove your drafting and cut this piece [the front piece] out, allowing one-half inch for seams everywhere, except in neck and arm's eye. Replace your drafting, trace waist-line from dot T to line 6, then trace upward line 6 and 24, and line 9 from dot G to line 10½. Trace downwards lines 27 and 28, and line 32 at bottom; raise your drafting, and mark on cloth where line 28 was traced, "next to side body;" cut this out, allowing seams, except at arm's eye; this is the under arm gore.

TRACING THE BACK.

Trace line 5 from dot D to dot E; then trace upwards lines 11, 9, 10 and 8, downward lines 11, 17, and line 17 at bottom; remove drafting and cut this out, allowing seam everywhere, except at arm's eye. This is the side body.

Replace drafting on cloth, and trace line 5 from dot C to dot D; then trace upwards lines 11 and 12, line 1 from dot F to dot A, lines 7 and 8, downwards; trace lines 13, 14 and line 16 at bottom; cut this out, allowing seams, excepting at neck. This is the back piece.

The marks made by tracing wheel on cloth represent the actual seams, and if the sewing machine needle passes outside of these marks the dress will be too loose; if inside too tight. *To make a perfect fit you must be very accurate.*

To cut a full dress, you do not need to cut a pattern; just make a drafting the length of your paper, and, with Measure and chalk or pencil, run the skirt down on the cloth. If you do cut a pattern, all the seams must be perforated, so that seams can be marked on cloth with chalk or pencil. In the gabrielle front, the first and second lines drawn are the outlines of the front piece; the side front piece is outlined by the first line drawn from shoulder to line 12, then the third line to dot N, and the fourth line to bottom of dress.

TO CARRY DOWN THE SKIRT,

After drafting the back and front, if you desire to cut a polonaise, princess dress or gabrielle wrapper, carry down the skirt as follows:

1. Run line No. 1 down the skirt measure.
2. Run line 26 down same length as line No. 1, giving the same slope that line already has. This is the front piece of dress.
3. Run line 27 down same length as line 26.
4. Run line 28 down two, two and one-half, or three inches longer than line 27, according to taste, or length or train. This the under arm gore.
5. In back drafting, run line 15 down same length as line 28 in front
6. Run line 11 down one-half of the remainder of the train you

desire longer than line 15. This is the side body,

7. Run line 14 down the same length as line 11.

8. Run line 13 down the full length you desire your train. This is the back piece. In the gabrielle, the second and fourth gabrielle lines drawn are run down same length as line 1 in front.

9. After all your lines are run down, you draw lines 31 and 32 in front, and lines 15 and 16 in back at bottom of garment. In getting the skirt of a basque, all the lines are run down the same length as line 1 in front, viz: the actual skirt measure.

CLOAK SHAPE.

The cloak shape is a curved line that runs down from line 9 to line 15 in back drafting, and from line 6 to line 28 in front drafting. Its object is to make the waist larger, and to give a graceful curve over the hips to loose fitting garments. The cloak shape may be made any size desired, and the curve usually used is in "Arm Shape" of Measure, but any other curve may be used to get the desired shape. Extend the waist-line out as large as you want waist, make dot at that point, and have cloak shape cross this dot.

LOOSE FITTING GARMENTS.

You take the same measures and make the same drafting for a loose fitting garment that you would for a tight fitting garment. After drafting is made, you then put in the cloak shape (see Cloak Shape, page 13) in both front and back, giving any desired looseness. If over three inches looseness is desired in the waist, make darts smaller. The only difference between a loose and tight fitting garment is *in the waist*. The above applies to any style of garment for ladies or children, but is mostly used in wrappers.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

If single-breasted, the cloak or sacque is drafted like an ordinary basque with the following exceptions: The cloak shapes (see Cloak Shape, page 13) are always put in, large or small, according to taste; the front and middle darts are usually not put in; the under arm dart is made larger (one inch or one and one-half inches, and sometimes even larger, according to taste). Dot U must be the same distance below line 13 that Dots S and T are apart. The smaller the cloak shape and the larger the under arm dart, the smaller will be the waist, which latter can be made any size. Always draft the neck, arm's eye, bust and waist one inch larger than the measure taken, as it is an outside garment.

For double-breasted cloaks, see double-breasted garments.

DRAFTING FOR CHILDREN—BACK.

1. Take measure for child same as for an adult.

2. In drafting back, lines 12 and 13 need not be drawn for small children. This makes line No. 1 the centre seam of back.

3. Line No. 8 in back need not be made one-half inch longer than shoulder measure.

4. Line No. 10 should not be longer than two and one-half inches for small children, [two inches for infants,] and three inches for medium size. Cloak shape is usually put in.

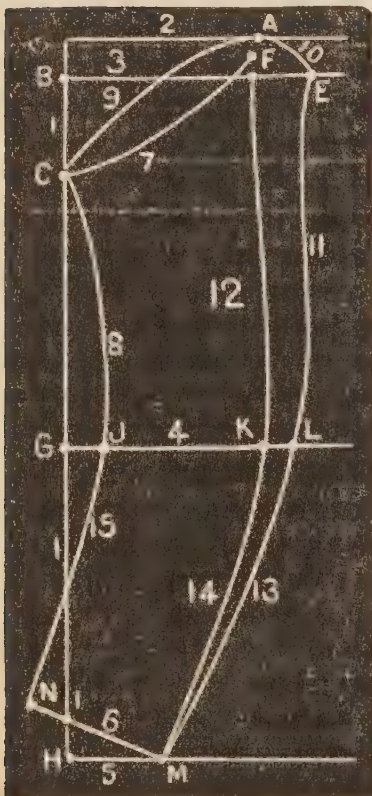
DRAFTING FOR CHILDREN—FRONT.

1. Dot B should only be made two inches below junction of lines 1 and 2.

2. If dot L should come outside of line 6, the cloak shape in back and front must equal the distance between dot L and line 6, or the waist will be too small. If you desire looseness, make cloak shape larger. For infants the back is usually cut in one piece, and in like manner the front in one piece: but both may be cut according to taste. For small children the under arm dart is not necessary, but may be put in. If there is no cloth to come out in darts, you can leave darts out or make larger cloak shape. Cut gabrielle for child same as for an adult. When dress opens in back, both the hem and lap must be allowed outside of line No. 1, and for children lines 29 and 30 in front are not drawn.

DRAFTING A COAT SLEEVE.—(Fig. 9.)

FIG. 9.



1. Draw lines 1 and 2 same as for a basque.
2. Without moving Measure make dot A on line No. 2 one-half of your arm's eye measure from junction of lines 1 and 2.

3. Without moving Measure make dot B on line No. 1 one inch below junction of lines 1 and 2.

4. Without moving Measure make dot C on line No. 1 four inches below junction of lines 1 and 2.

5. Move Measure down and draw line 3 from dot B perfectly square across paper.

6. Without moving Measure make dot D on line 3 one-half of your arm's eye measure from dot B.

7. Without moving Measure make dot E on line 3 two inches outside of dot D.

8. Make dot F half-way between dots A and D.

9. Make dot G on line No. 1 the arm to elbow measure below junction of lines 1 and 2.

10. Make dot H on line 1 the arm to wrist measure below junction of lines 1 and 2.

11. Make dot I on line 1 one inch above dot H.
12. Draw line No. 4 from dot G square across paper.

13. Without moving Measure make dot J on line 4 one inch from dot G.

14. Without moving Measure make dot K on line 4 one-half your arm's eye measure from dot G.

15. Without moving Measure make dot L on line 4 one inch outside dot K,

16. Draw line 5 from dot H square across paper.

17. Without moving Measure make dot M on line 5 one-half your wrist measure from dot H.

18. Draw line 6 from dot M perfectly straight across dot I to edge of paper.

19. Make dot N on line 6 one and one-half inches outside of dot I, towards you.

20. Place small end of Measure from you, the Y corner at dot F, and draw curved line 7 from dot F to dot C, using curved side of Measure.

21. Place Measure small end up, Y corner at dot C, and draw curved line 8 from dot C to dot J using curved side of Measure.

22. Turn Measure over, back up, and place the lower part of arrow in "Front Arm Shape" at dot A, and draw curved line 9 from dot A to dot C.

23. Turn Measure over, face up, small end from you, the head of arrow in "Front Arm Shape" resting at dot E, and draw curved line 10 from dot A to dot E.

24. Turn Measure over, back up, the small end up, and the curved side of Measure half-way between the Y corner and the B hole, resting at dot E, and draw curved line 11 from dot E to dot L.

25. In same manner draw curved line 12 from dot F to dot K.

26. Turn Measure over, face up, small end up, Y corner at dot L and draw line 13 from dot L to dot M.

27. In same manner draw curved line 14 from dot K to dot M.

28. In same manner draw curved line 15 from dot J to dot N.

INFLEXIBLE RULES.

1. Draft the back first.

2. Trace the front first.

3. Trace the waist line first in front and back.

4. In tracing or basting, all seams above waist should be traced or basted upward, commencing at the waist. All seams below waist, downward, commencing at waist.

5. In cutting, allow one-half inch for seams everywhere except at neck and arm's eye.

6. If you are not positive that you have made your drafting correct with all the measures, test it with a tape-line, *and be positive.*

7. Never trust strangers to baste a test lining.



In sending the Square Measure by mail it is necessarily rolled up as we would a newspaper. When received, it may be nicksly straightened by ironing it on the back with a warm iron



